

BRAZIL TO COMMEMORATE ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY AS FREE NATION WITH AN INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

Secretary Hughes Is on the Way to Rio as the Representative of the United States Government and Will Arrive for the Opening, September 7.

FOR the third time within sixteen years an American Secretary of State is on his way to Brazil as a special envoy of good will from the great Republic of the North to the most populous Republic of South America.

The visit of Elihu Root when Secretary of State in the Roosevelt Cabinet, in 1906, and that of Secretary Bainbridge Colby later are credited with having done much for the advancement of friendly commercial and political relations in Pan-America. Much is expected of the visit of Secretary Hughes, although he expects to be in Rio de Janeiro only from the date of the opening of the Brazilian Centennial Exposition, on September 7 until September 11, when he is booked for the return voyage aboard the Munson Line steamship American Legion.

Secretary Hughes goes to Rio as the representative of President Harding and of the American Government to the exposition which from September 7, 1922, to March 31, 1923, is to commemorate Brazil's first 100 years of freedom. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 has been made by the United States for its representation.

A luncheon was held in the Hotel Astor a few months ago by 400 New York business men under the auspices of the Brazilian Chamber of Commerce. Its primary purpose was to inaugurate the tour of the United States, then about to be begun by Sebastiao Sampaio, Brazilian commercial attaché in Washington, and the United States commissioners to the Brazilian Centennial Exposition, Frank A. Harrison and Mrs. Arthur Livermore, to stimulate interest in the coming exposition. On that occasion Mr. Sampaio spoke of the centenary as marking 100 years of unbroken friendship. In delivering Brazil's cordial invitation for a large American representation he said:

Brazil a Large Exhibitor

At Our Exposition

"From whom does this invitation come?" From Brazil, from its President, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, the great statesman who visited your country in person shortly after his election three years ago—an old and sincere friend of yours; Brazil, which took part in each of your eight greatest international exhibitions, spending for that purpose alone more than \$3,000,000; Brazil, the only foreign nation which in 1876 to your first centennial in Philadelphia, sent its Chief of State, its Emperor, Dom Pedro II, at a time when the kings of Europe were still somewhat fearful of visiting democracies like the United States; Brazil, which sent to Delaware Bay the only foreign battleship that on July 4, 1876, saluted the American flag together with your navy.

"This invitation comes from Brazil, which sent to Washington its first diplomat or Minister immediately after its declaration of independence; Brazil, the first to thank you for the Monroe Doctrine by offering an alliance with the United States a few months after

the famous message of President Monroe; Brazil, which is proud to be your oldest friend in Latin America—your friend in peace and your friend in war; Brazil, which entered the great war but a few days after you, because, as set forth in the message of President Braz, with our elder brother, the United States, at war it was impossible for Brazil to remain neutral.

"I am sure by the way you receive us that you have in mind all these proofs of our affection for you. And I am equally sure that you will accept the invitation of Brazil."

Persons who may be contemplating accepting that invitation for a holiday sojourn in Rio de Janeiro during the exposition months will find interest in these words contributed to a recent bulletin of the Pan American Union by William A. Reid, trade adviser of that organization.

"Doubtless no city of the world presents a grander or more picturesque setting for a great exposition. Mountains, hills, dale, tropical verdure, bays and the sea have all combined to make the place distinct, unique, beautiful, enchanting. Nature assembled this wonderful combination of elements and for a century and more man, with his art and skill, has sought to multiply and to perfect these natural beauties by constructing a great and modern metropolis. This is the environment of the Centennial Exposition—an environment that will hold the newcomer spellbound, as well as delight and amaze those who have previously seen the Brazilian capital.

Rio Has Population

Of More Than Million

"Rio de Janeiro to-day has a population of more than a million people. The city takes its name from that of the first month of the year, as, on January 1, 1532, Martin Affonso called into the great bay about which the city clusters and, thinking he had entered the mouth of a mighty stream, christened it Rio de Janeiro—River of January. Politically, Rio de Janeiro is situated within a federal district about eight times larger than the District of Columbia. The city itself covers an area of about sixty-one square miles.

"While sojourning in Rio de Janeiro one may go by rail to Sao Paulo, the world's greatest coffee State, and its capital, the latter often called the Chicago of Brazil. This second city of the nation is about 300 miles distant. Excellent sleeping car service is maintained, but I would suggest a slower day train in order to see the country through which the road passes, as well as to catch glimpses of Brazilian life and work to be observed on the way.

Large Areas Provided

For Display of Exhibits

"It may be recalled that some years ago when the authorities decided to improve and modernize Rio de Janeiro a most ambitious plan of municipal development was inaugurated. This plan included the condemnation and removal of nearly 600 small buildings



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RIO DE JANEIRO
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PESSOA
PRESIDENT
OF
BRAZIL
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SERVICE

AVENIDA
RIO
BRANCO
RIO DE JANEIRO
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MODEL
OF THE
MEMORIAL
STATUE
WHICH IS
TO BE
PRESENTED
TO
BRAZIL
BY THE
UNITED
STATES

SECRETARY
OF
STATE
CHARLES
E.
HUGHES

in order to construct a wide avenue connecting certain portions of the city. This great thoroughfare, known as Avenida Rio Branco, is to-day one of the world's finest and most capacious examples of the modernized city street. It extends north and south a distance of about a mile and a half and is 110 feet wide. Rows of Pau

Brazil, the species of tree from which the Republic derives its name, occupy the center, the sides being used for traffic which of course moves in opposite directions. The avenue also serves as a connecting link between sections of the bay; at either end of the former are large open spaces which lead to other avenues and

streets. Along Avenida Rio Branco stand many of the capital's business structures, hotels, cafes, newspaper plants, and office buildings. At approximately the halfway point of the Avenida the electric street car system of Rio de Janeiro centers. Here the cars are continually arriving and departing, linking the city and outlying

districts with the business heart of the capital.

Large Areas Provided

For Display of Exhibits

"Avenida Rio Branco will really unite the two sections of the exposition grounds, while its extreme breadth will greatly facilitate the handling of

Many Attractions Promised Americans Who Attend, Among Them Reasonable Rates for Hotel Accommodations and Fixed Restaurant Prices.

the visiting crowds. Properly speaking, the Centennial Exposition is only one of a series of units constituting the centennial celebration. The several areas designated for exposition purposes lie along or near the waterfront. The site where native or Brazilian products will be exhibited is a plot of ground having water on two sides; and from this plaza a street extending along the water front to the Monroe Palace, one of the city's most beautiful and commanding structures, has been designated as the Avenida do Nacacao (Avenue of Nations), along which will stand the official pavilions of foreign governments. By far the largest area available for exposition purposes is that lying at the opposite end of the new docks and warehouses, where large exhibits, such as machinery and locomotives, find abundant space.

"In a general way Brazil will endeavor to show the world some of the vital influences that have made the country grow and prosper. In the first place the exposition will reflect agricultural development, progress in stock raising, fishing and mining; the growth of mechanical industries; transportation progress on land, rivers and along the coast; postal and telegraph services; the work of Brazilian artists and scientists; the development of commerce; and the production and conservation of foods.

"While Brazil cannot claim a place among the great manufacturing nations, the progress made in this line of activity during recent years has been remarkable, and the manufactured goods to be exhibited will more than surmise the average visitor, most of whom probably think of Brazil as a land where factory wheels have not yet begun to turn. The textile industry is one of the activities which has made important progress, there being thousands of operatives engaged in the numerous plants within the Federal District and in the State of Sao Paulo.

Reasonable Hotel and

Restaurant Rates Fixed

"Will the Brazilian capital be crowded with people during the exposition? The answer must be yes, and for that special reason the American Chamber of Commerce of Rio de Janeiro, in cooperation with Brazilian officials, is preparing to aid the numerous visitors expected from the United States by securing uniform and reasonable hotel and rooming house rates. At all times many restaurants and cafes of the capital cater to the public. Meals are charged at reasonable prices, ranging from \$1 to \$2 or more, according to the style of the place. Cafes where coffee and lighter food or refreshments are served are numerous and correspond, in a way, to the quick lunch rooms in American cities. At present a light breakfast of fruit, rolls, butter and coffee is quoted at 6 milreis, equivalent to slightly less than 75 cents in United States currency.

"What is the climate of the Brazilian capital, and what kind of clothing will be advisable to take, with what? asks

the prospective tourist. In the first place, it will be summer in the United States when we sail for the exposition, and tropical weather always prevails in Rio de Janeiro and in northern Brazil in general. With these facts in mind the traveler will provide himself with summer weight clothing; but the wise voyager usually carries a topcoat, a raincoat, a steamer rug and at least one suit of medium weight underwear for possible changes in temperature or for use on trips into the mountains, where the air, especially at night, is many degrees cooler than at sea level. A tuxedo or dress suit may be needed and is always useful. A small steamer trunk and a suitcase are sufficient to carry the wardrobe of the average traveler. Rio de Janeiro lies in what is termed the second zone, which has a temperature varying from 73 to 79 degrees Fahrenheit in the lowlands and from 50 to 64 degrees as more elevated regions are approached. During the months of September, October, and November the climatic conditions of Rio de Janeiro are very good. Occasional showers may be expected with possibly cool nights, but always warm or hot days. Land and sea breezes usually alternate, making the temperature quite agreeable. Health conditions and sanitary precautions in the city are excellent and modern, and the visitor will probably be exposed to no more danger than when mingling with the average exposition crowd in the United States.

Parades and Reviews

"The participation of foreign countries will be recognized by the official reception of the embassies. First in order come the meetings of a national and international character. The latter includes the South American Railway, Engineering, American History, Americanist, and Third Pan American Child Welfare Congresses; while Brazilian specialists will assemble to discuss higher education, agriculture, industry, commerce, cotton, chemistry, coal and Brazilian protection of the child, each the subject of a separate national congress or convention. The last named will attend to honorary membership those admitting to the Pan American Child Welfare Congress.

"Popular celebrations will include the decoration and illumination of Rio de Janeiro; concerts of national music; a great military parade; a naval review; a civic parade in honor of the heroes of independence; a parade of school children; the interesting times of films showing national resources, industries, scenery, places of historical interest and the various aspects of Brazilian life, and the South American Olympic games.

"The Independence Museum and other public buildings will be inaugurated at this time and the centenary will be celebrated by the exhibition of works dealing with the great milestones in national history and other phases of national activity, such as sanitation, geography and statistics. Special stamps will be issued and commemorative medals minted and distributed."

SLOVENES KEEP OLD BELIEFS IN AMERICA

By BEATRICE WASHBURN.

A MINATURE America or, rather, a miniature Colorado, has practically grown up far away in Jugo-Slavia, the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. For from Slovenia, the only Slavic country in the Alps, come great numbers of our miners and laborers, men who people the vast plains of Montana and Dakota and who live in the little mining villages of Colorado. Some of their customs they have retained and brought with them, some of their language has been mixed with English and has become a kind of language of its own. There are towns in Colorado where the distant Slavic saints preside with all the magnificence and splendor of their semi-oriental robes and there are little villages in far Slovenia, where letters from America are awaited with feverish impatience—letters that are often deciphered with the aid of the village priest by the flickering candles of the little peasant huts.

Along the walls of these huts there are often borders of photographs. Dark, stalwart looking men in unfamiliar, ready-made American suits. The mother of the family often shakes her head and looks perplexed when she gazes at these—Jan or Ivan was different when he was at home in the mountains in his picturesque peasant's clothes. These pictures have the place of honor in a Slovene home. They are often decorated with a tiny American flag or a bit of spruce from the overhanging fir trees. Sometimes a candle is placed under them to signify remembrance and the candle is never allowed to go out, though even cathedral candles and those reserved for saints have a tremulous habit of flickering in the mountain gales.

And what gales there are in these mountains! The Julian Alps, called that to commemorate the conquest of the Balkans centuries ago by the Romans under Julius Caesar in his triumphant march against the barbarians, abound in mountain winds and in bitter, clear, cold winters like those of Colorado. The natives are coming to America in greater numbers. There are 3,000 Slovenians in Pueblo alone and nearly every mountain peasant has relatives in Washington and Minnesota, in Illinois and Pennsylvania—

Hear Bells of Christmas

Across Wide Ocean

And in North Dakota, along the lonely prairies where the Slovene farmers live, sometimes each farmstead is ten or fifteen miles apart, the bell can be heard, too—ringing all the way from Jugo-Slavia, over 4,000 miles away. Some claim that it is a flitting of the senses—the effect of snow and loneliness, or, perhaps, of homesickness, but the peasants know better. They say that if you have been brought up within sound of the bell you will hear it on Christmas, no matter where you are.

And there is one inscription, carved on a little cross where a lumber man fell down a crevasse, that expresses the austere and confiding faith of these mountain people: "The road to eternity is not long." It reads, at 1 o'clock he left home and at 3 o'clock he was already in heaven."

EUROPE'S HOLIDAY MAKING HIDES GRIM POSSIBILITIES BENEATH THE SURFACE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

By SIR PHILIP GIBBS.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 26.—In traveling about Europe as I am now doing, like so many English and Americans who are holiday making on the Continent, I am constantly asking myself whether there is any reality in the political and international crises which excite our newspapers. Have they any direct bearing on the life of the citizens? Is it all illusion, this international financial, fluctuation of exchanges, theoretical bankruptcy of this state or that? Did the breakdown of the London conference between Lloyd George and Poincare portend dark and sinister happenings in Europe, perhaps the ultimate crash of European civilization, as some of us are tempted to believe, or does it mean no more than temporary difference of opinion between two political ideas, which leaves the peoples of Europe neither better nor worse than before?

On the surface one doesn't see many signs of distress, either of the spirit or in the material welfare of ordinary folk, this side of Austria, Poland and Russia. The beach resorts of France and Belgium are crowded with people who spend money which is falling rapidly in exchange for English pounds and American dollars, there enjoying themselves heartily. By doubting and trebling their charges the shopkeepers and hotel proprietors keep pace with the depreciation in the value of money. Paris is abominably dear, even to Americans, who exchange dollars for francs.

Governments Seem Bankrupt

But People Are Well Off

Brussels, which was notoriously cheap before the war, is no place for economy now. Everything costs at least twice as much as before the German invasion. English people get but little benefit from doubling the amount of Belgian money in return for their own notes. Where is the trouble on either side if purchasing values remain about the same? It may be argued that only foreigners get off so lightly and that the inhabitants of the nation

whose money is falling find prices soaring above their means. Even that does not seem a general rule as yet in France, Germany and Belgium except of the classes living on dividends and fixed incomes. Laborers, agricultural folk, factory hands, mechanics and clerks seem to get more of this paper money as its values drop and prices rise. They are not yet forced to the severe restrictions imposed on the people of Austria and Russia, where paper money has hardly any real meaning except in enormous quantities. France as a Government is utterly bankrupt without the German reparations. But the French peasant isn't bankrupt. He is very well to do. The French shopkeeper is not bankrupt. He is making excellent profits.

Prosperity in Belgium, where I am now staying, meets the eye. Every little plot of land has its flourishing harvest. This industrious people seem to have recovered almost completely from the hideous experience of war, in intensive agriculture and its output of small manufacture. Nationally it is still groaning from war losses and burdens, but one does not see the shadows of this in the bright, busy streets of Brussels nor in those little red-roofed towns through which German armies marched eight years ago this very month.

All over Europe orchestras are playing merry tunes in public gardens to crowds of pleasure seekers. Even the Russian opera is thronged. In Germany, despite the collapse of the mark, there is beer drinking and laughter and no visible impression of impending ruin. Perhaps, as some think, these paper debts, amounting to millions between one nation and another, mean nothing at all in life's realities, but are just the juggling of international financiers playing games at arithmetic make believe. There is some truth in that, but only until the reckoning comes.

That is a real illusion. Inexorably national bankruptcy will mean individual sufferings when the paper money has to be redeemed in real values. In the sunshine of seaside resorts and the gaiety of foreign capitals some of us who are searching for a rest and an offer came from Lloyd George or either of these two points. It was utterly necessary in honor and

music, careless of the threatening storm cloud, terribly like that Europe which a little more than eight years ago in the summer of 1914, until one day in August, was just as light-hearted and utterly incredulous of any warnings of the world cracking beneath its feet.

Human Nature Careless

Of Impending Danger

Human nature is beginning to recover from that awful shock, has almost forgotten its agony in its years of the war. It is careless again. But it is my opinion, and that of many other observers, that Europe is in greater danger to-day than in the first days of August eight years ago. It is in danger of chaos and decay worse in its effects than that of the forgotten war.

One thing has happened which is undeniable. It may still be doubted by some people whether France and Germany are going into bankruptcy, but it is certain that European statesmanship has declared its own bankruptcy. Poincare and Lloyd George and the other foreign Premiers in London separated without any further pretense at agreement even as far as any patchwork policy of compromise. It was an absolute breakdown. Between the Governments of France and England it was an absolute split. The meaning of that happening is tragic.

I cannot find it in my heart to blame France alone for this tragic decision. Poincare, in spite of a narrow obstinacy and a ruthless disregard of economic laws, not caring whether Germany should collapse or not provided France should be paid, had this unanswerable argument, that so long as the interrelated debts remain on the books France would be ruined if Germany escaped her penalties.

Why should the financial collapse of France be preferable to that of Germany? Lloyd George did not answer that question. Personally I think it was right he should refuse to sentence Germany to economic death that would lead also to the downfall of Europe and all kinds of anarchy and later assuredly a new war. But Germany could only be relieved if France was assured of financial relief and no offer came from Lloyd George or either of these two points. It was utterly necessary in honor and

common sense to satisfy France by a generosity equal or more than equal to that magnanimous treatment of Germany. The only way out was to wash out French indebtedness to England, to insure France of military aid in case of a future war of aggression. That was an enormous sacrifice for England to make, almost too great in view of what happened before, but it was worth while to save European civilization. It is the only plan. Nothing else will save the situation, which is full of peril for the whole world. It is madness to ignore the peril. This holiday making spirit, this summer sunshine, this apparent peace in Europe hides forces moving to tragic, terrible things.

May Be New Activity

Among the Militarists

If the entente cordiale is killed, and there is now a fierce passion rising in French hearts against England, there will be new activity among the militarists. Airplanes and submarines in greater numbers to crowd the seas, will be demanded by British politicians in order to catch up with the French lead. Italy and Belgium will be inspired to similar activities. Chemists will get busy with poison gases, Germany will bide her time, looking to England for support, to Russia for armaments. More dangerous than all that will be the resurgence of the revolutionary spirit. The Communists will make an alliance with all that pacifist sentiment which is strong in all countries, even in France; and using the cry "No more war!" which is the rallying motto of millions of people of innocent idealism, will rear up revolt against the governments engaged in defensive and aggressive policies.

The death of the entente cordiale will smash the peace of Europe by liberating the old evils of national antagonism, by arranging a new combination of hostile Powers. There is only one chance to escape from all that. I still cling to it as a last hope. It is the overthrow of our present statesmanship in Europe by new leaders appointed by the people, who will not suffer these things to happen, and who will rise against them with indignation, and who will bring about a new reign of democratic progress for which millions hoped not long ago.

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WORSHIP OF WORDS, AMERICAN FAILING

THE public of late has had so much fun reading the ludicrous answers of poor, bewildered high school and college students to the more or less equally ludicrous questionnaires inflicted upon them by their pedagogical tormentors that it is only fair play to ask some plain questions of the public itself, writes the Rev. Lucian Johnston, associate editor of the magazine.

"Now, for instance, what do you mean by 'life'? When the signers of the Declaration of Independence declared it to be 'self-evident' that all men were endowed with the 'unalienable' right of life, surely they were not referring merely to the possession of physical life. After all, King George was not a stark mad murderer. Evidently they referred to a social life, i. e., a life free from unnecessary political restrictions. Now, are you leading such a life to-day? Or do you possess only your physical life? Do you think that government has become so sumptuous and prying and meticulously inquisitive that it is a joke to say that you 'live'? Washington and Jefferson did live an intellectual and refined and socially free life. To-day do you live or rather merely exist, under a stupefying system of your wrists by a self-appointed minority autocracy of 'moral' thugs?"

"What do you mean by 'law'? In my student days I was taught a definition of it containing three fundamental elements, namely: (1) an ordinance of reason, (2) promulgated by legitimate authority, (3) for the common good. Now, keeping these in mind, let me ask you a simple question: 'Does law, as such, become law solely because enacted by a de facto government, whether King, President, Congress or Legislature? Or must the other two elements be present; that is, must a law (in order to be law as such) be an ordinance of reason and for the common good? And if so, then how is it to determine that it is? And how is he to determine it? You know how Ireland to-day determines it. All men (metaphysical anarchists excepted) agree that law is to be obeyed, of course. But what is law? And how and when does obedience become slavery?"

"What do you mean by 'liberty'? Washington was so sensitive on that subject that he became a rebel because that other George merely taxed his tea. It would be at least interesting to observe Washington, were he alive now, forbidden to brew ale at Mount Vernon.

"What do you mean by 'pursuit of happiness'? Do you think that Washington would have felt 'happy' with a Federal officer or town constable snooping around his pantry or cellar in search of liquor? Do you think he could have held together the disheartened remnant of his army at Valley Forge if he and it had foreseen the present paternalism in government? Or were the signers of the Declaration of Independence indulging in a sardonic bit of irony in advocating the 'unalienable' right of the mere 'pursuit' of happiness without actually getting the happiness?

"What do you mean by 'freedom of speech'? Was Patrick Henry an anarchist or a plain, free man when he spoke so boldly in the face of the de facto British Government? Or are you to-day a plain jackrabbit, scared to utter in public what you 'damn' in private?

"Some time ago I said that the typical mental vice of Americans was logorhmy—a superstitious adoration of mere words. It reminds me very much of the poem read by 'Alice in Wonderland':

"'Twas brilliant and the althy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe."

"It's rather hard to understand," said Alice, "somehow it seems to fill my head with ideas—only I don't know exactly what they are." "I rather think that most of us are in the same confused state of mind when we use such words as democracy, life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, constitutional, scientific, evolution, progress, efficiency, civilization, freedom of speech, law, reform, repression, internationalism, vitamins, calories, eugenics, birth control, psychiatry, psychosis, complexes, subconscious.

"Moreover, I think that it is precisely because of this heedless use of words the United States has become the paradise of religious, pedagogical, political and medical quacks who reap a rich harvest out of us unthinking mobs. We are the easiest marks in all the world for a fraud, provided it is labeled with a big name, slavery?"